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member, Mr. Wm. A. Foster, now resident in Lima. "This cemetery," observes Mr. Foster, "lies on the face of a sand-hill, sloping towards the sea. The extent of surface occupied by these tombs, as far as we explored, I should say was five or six acres. In many of the tombs three or four bodies were found clustered together, always *in the sitting posture*, and wrapped in three or four thicknesses of cloth, with a mat thrown over all."

The most interesting circumstance connected with these heads is the fact that with two exceptions they present the artificial form of horizontal elongation, though in very variable degrees. The most casual notice will convince any one, that this conformation has been in part produced by compresses on the forehead, and partly, as Dr. Goddard has suggested, by the use of simple rotary bandages. Thus a double compress has been applied to the forehead, one bearing on each side of the frontal suture of infancy; these have been kept in their places by a bandage brought from the base of the occiput obliquely over the forehead; while the parietal bones have been depressed by carrying the same bandage alternately over the top of the head, immediately behind the coronal suture.

Any person who is acquainted with the form and pliableness of the infant head at or soon after birth, will readily conceive how effectually the above plan would operate in moulding the cranium into the elongated or cylindrical form; for while it prevents the anterior portion from rising, and the sides from expanding, it allows the occipital region an entire freedom of growth; and thus without diminishing the volume of the brain, merely forces it into a different, though unnatural direction, and preserves, at the same time, the symmetry of the whole structure.

The series of skulls presents, in a most satisfactory manner, all the grades of this process; leaving no longer a doubt as to the precise means by which it has been accomplished.

Stated Meeting, April 21, 1846.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON in the Chair.

Mr. Gambel read a paper containing remarks on the birds of Upper California, which was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Cassin, Townsend and Woodhouse.

Dr. Morton read a description of two new species of fossil Echinodermata from the Eocene of the United States. Referred to Prof. Johnson, Mr. R. C. Taylor and Dr. Zantzinger.

Meeting for Business, April 28, 1846.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON in the Chair.

The Committee to whom was referred the following paper, read 3d of March last, reported in favor of publication.

On the Fossil Squalidæ of the United States.

By ROBERT W. GIBBES, M. D., of Columbia, South Carolina.

Upon a careful comparison of the descriptions and plates of the admirable work of Agassiz, "*Sur les Poissons Fossiles,*" belonging to the Library of the South Carolina College, I have identified in my collection a large number of the teeth of *Squalides.* I have three which I cannot refer to any of his species, and therefore consider them probably new.

1. *Charcharodon megalodon,* Agassiz. Eocene, S. C.

Agassiz refers this to the *Miocene,* as Lord Enniskillen has a specimen from the "molasse" of Switzerland, and Mr. Charlesworth notices it from "the crag" of England. My finest specimen measures six inches in length, and five across the root.

2. *Charcharodon rectideus,* Agassiz. Post Pliocene, S. C., from Eocene.

This measures five inches in length, and four and a quarter inches across the base of the root. It was sent to me as found in an excavation on the suburbs of Charleston, for the foundation of a building at the rail road depot. Beds of *Post Pliocene* underlie that city, and among the shells of that formation these teeth (two) were found. If no mistake occurred, (as my friend had them twelve years,) and they were actually found here, they were probably washed down from the *Eocene* marl, which is only a few miles off. A. fine *C. megalodon* was found in the harbor of Charleston, and occasionally other *Eocene* and *Miocene* remains are found on the beaches close by.

I have classed it with my *Eocene* specimens, as Agassiz, from a specimen in the "Museum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris," has referred it to this period. He says: "La nature des fragmens attachés a l' os basilaire d' une